



Year: 2015

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12917-015-0565-8>

Posted at the Zurich Open Repository and Archive, University of Zurich

ZORA URL: <https://doi.org/10.5167/uzh-114571>

Journal Article

Published Version



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Originally published at:

Imhasly, S; Bieli, C; Naegeli, Hanspeter; Nyström, L; Ruetten, M; Gerspach, Christian (2015). Blood plasma lipidome profile of dairy cows during the transition period. *BMC Veterinary Research*, 11(252):online.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12917-015-0565-8>

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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Blood plasma lipidome profile of dairy cows during the transition period

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Abstract

Background: The transition period of dairy cows, around parturition and the onset of lactation, involves endocrine and metabolic changes to compensate for an increased energy requirement aggravated by reduced feed intake. Transition cows adjust to the resulting negative energy balance with the mobilization of lipids from the adipose tissues yielding increased blood levels of non-esterified fatty acids and ketone bodies like β -hydroxybutyrate.

Results: To study the biochemical adaptations underlying this physiologic adjustment and possible pathologic derangements, we analyzed the blood plasma lipidome of transition cows by ultra-pressure liquid chromatography coupled to high-resolution quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry. The resulting data were processed by principal component analysis, revealing over 60 lipid masses that change in abundance over the test period ranging from two weeks before calving to four weeks postpartum. Further characterization of analytes by tandem mass spectrometry demonstrated that the concentration of triacylglycerides in plasma drops at the day of parturition whereas the plasma level of many phosphatidylcholines and two sphingomyelins increases steadily during early lactation.

Conclusion: This newly identified shift in phospholipid composition delivers a potential biomarker to detect aberrant metabolic pathways in transition cows and also provides insights into how to prevent and treat associated disorders like fatty liver disease.

Background

During the last few weeks before parturition and the first weeks post partum, dairy cows have to undergo the physiologic transition from pregnancy to lactation, which involves many endocrine and metabolic adaptations related to parturition and the onset of milk production (Grummer et al. 1995; Huzzey et al. 2005). A key problem during this transition period is the dramatic increase in energy requirements for milk production, paralleled by a decreased feed intake, occurring around parturition and the first week after calving (Moyes et al. 2013). This condition results in a negative energy balance, to which dairy cows adjust by lipid mobilization from the adipose tissue representing a major fuel source during the transition period (Sordillo and Raphael 2013). However, lipid mobilization leads to an increase in non-

esterified fatty acid (NEFA) concentrations, which are linked to greater incidences of ketosis, displaced abomasum and retained placenta (Dyk 1995). Many transition period disorders, including fatty liver, also occur in a subclinical form affecting the overall health status, milk production and reproductive performance of dairy cows.

Fatty liver is a multifactorial metabolic disorder resulting from an increased flux of NEFAs to the liver, followed by their reconversion to triacylglycerides and storage as intracellular lipid droplets (Bobe et al. 2004). The development of fatty liver disease in cows with a negative energy balance depends on the level of overall lipid mobilization, the rate of fatty acid oxidation in the liver and the efficiency of fatty acid elimination from the liver, either as ketone bodies reflecting the fatty acid breakdown or as full triacylglycerides exported in the form of very low density lipoproteins (VLDLs) (Ingvarsen 2006). Fatty liver is related to other diseases including retained placenta, uterine infection, milk fever, abomasal displacement and mastitis. These pathological changes affect up to

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50 % of dairy cows during early lactation (Sejersen et al. 2012; Jorritsma et al. 2001).

A liver biopsy remains the only diagnostic tool to determine the lipid content of the liver and, as a consequence, the extent of the disease is in practice frequently uncertain. A non-invasive and accurate test for the diagnosis of fatty liver disease would, therefore, be helpful for the management of this disorder in individual animals as well as on a herd level. Such a simplified test would also allow to investigate the incidence and risk factors of the disorder (Ingvarsen 2006). Because the lipid metabolism is a key aspect of the physiology of transition cows (Drackley 1999; Gross et al. 2013), we conducted a comprehensive analysis of the plasma lipidome of cattle during the time before and after parturition. This study reveals that the physiologic adaptation to an increased energy requirement of transition cows involves a post partum elevation of phosphatidylcholines and sphingomyelins in their blood plasma.

Methods

Animals and management

Twelve dairy cows of the Holstein Frisian breed were included in this study. In order to reduce variability, all cows were selected from the same farm. The animals were housed in an open spaced barn comprising a total of 75 dairy cows. To be included in the study, the cows had to be multiparous, clinically healthy and not receiving any treatments at the beginning of the

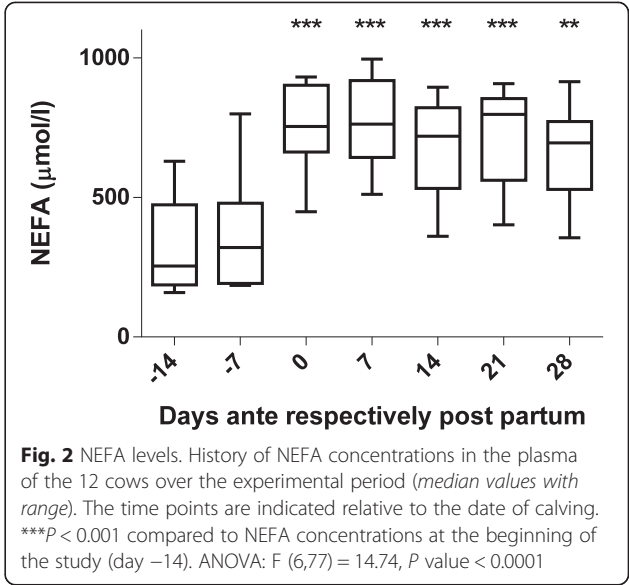


Fig. 2 NEFA levels. History of NEFA concentrations in the plasma of the 12 cows over the experimental period (median values with range). The time points are indicated relative to the date of calving. *** $P < 0.001$ compared to NEFA concentrations at the beginning of the study (day -14). ANOVA: $F(6,77) = 14.74$, P value < 0.0001

study. Also, they had to be confirmed pregnant with a known breeding date. Their health status was assessed by the herd veterinarian and clinicians of the Department of Farm Animals. All cows of the study were fed exactly the same diet and kept in the same barn. During the preceding dry period, the cows were fed grass silage, straw, hay and a mineral supplement. Two weeks before parturition, the cows were regrouped

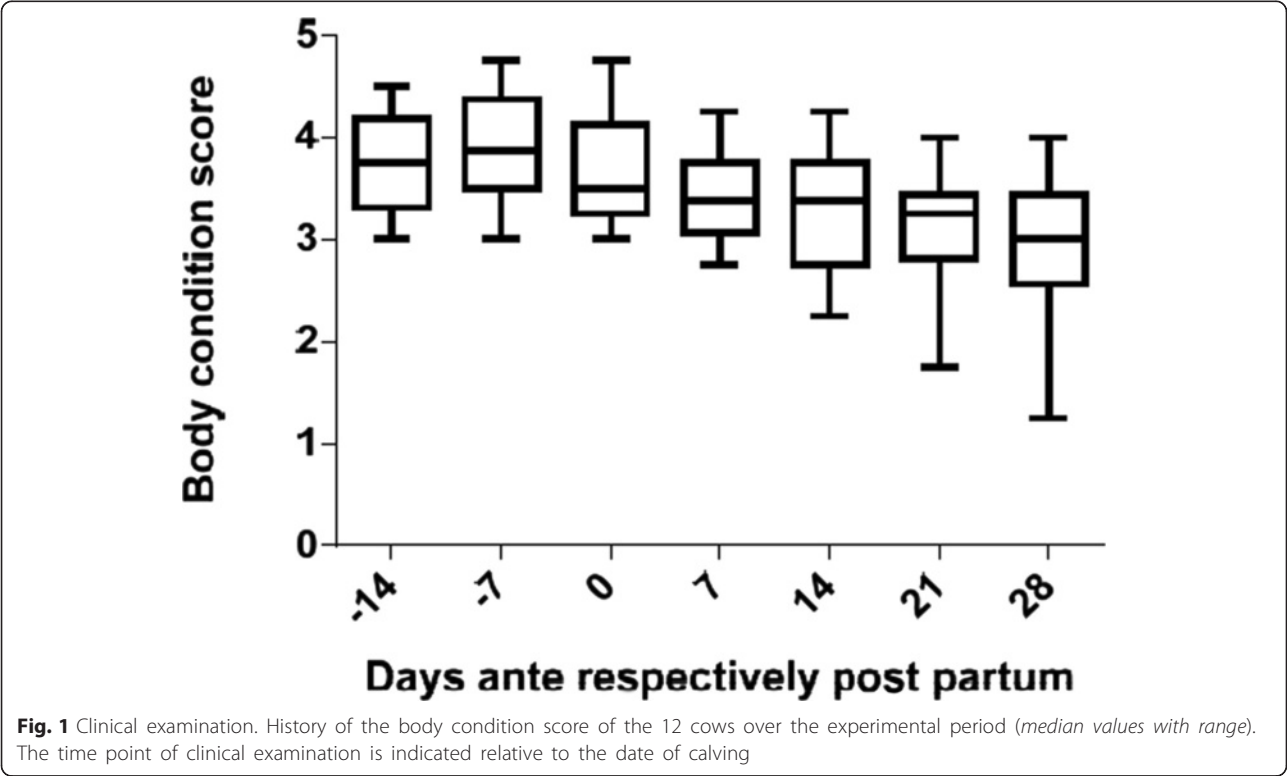


Fig. 1 Clinical examination. History of the body condition score of the 12 cows over the experimental period (median values with range). The time point of clinical examination is indicated relative to the date of calving

to the lactating animals receiving increasing amounts of a concentrate (0–1.5 kg). Post partum, the cows were fed grass and corn silage, beet pulp, soybean, grass, mineral supplement, and up to 4 kg concentrate. The body condition score was recorded concurrently with each blood sample collection.

The study was approved by the Veterinary Office of the Kanton Zurich and conducted in accordance with guidelines established by the Animal Welfare Act of Switzerland (permission No. 27/2013). Consent was obtained from the owner of the dairy farm to collect samples from his cows for the current study.

Collection of blood samples and liver tissue

Samples were obtained from the jugular vein at days -14, -7, 0, +7, +14, +21 and +28 relative to parturition. The samples were drawn always at the same time in the afternoon. Tubes supplemented with lithium heparin (Sarstedt AG and Co., Nümbrecht, Germany) were used to collect 10 ml of blood. The heparinized blood was centrifuged at 4000 g for 5 min. Separated plasma was stored in 2-ml tubes at -80 °C until analysis. Plasma samples were used for lipidome evaluation and measurement of β -hydroxybutyrate and NEFA.

Liver biopsies were taken as described (Mølgaard et al. 2012) under ultrasonographic control and stained with hematoxylin-eosin (H & E). The histological lesions were staged into four categories: no abnormalities, mild fatty liver (only cells from one liver zone affected by lipid

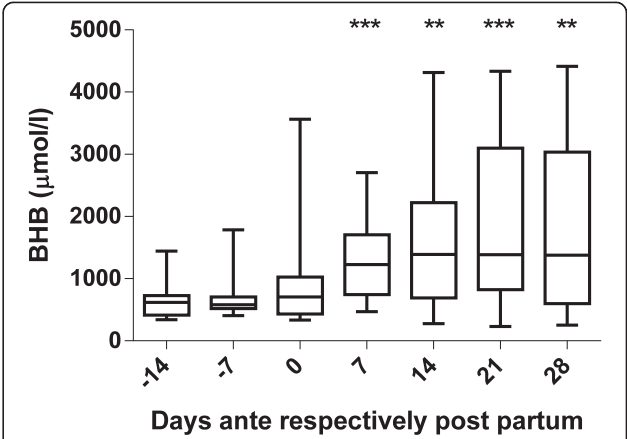


Fig. 3 Ketone bodies. History of β -hydroxybutyrate (BHB) concentrations in the plasma of the 12 cows over the experimental period (median values with range). The time points are indicated relative to the date of calving. ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ compared to β -hydroxybutyrate concentrations at the beginning of the study (day -14). ANOVA $F (6,77) = 3.333$, P value = 0.0057

vacuoles), moderate fatty liver (fatty degeneration of the periportal to midzonal or midzonal to centrolobular areas), severe fatty liver (all three zones affected including the Kupffer cells).

Measurement of NEFA and β -hydroxybutyrate

Plasma concentrations of NEFA and β -hydroxybutyrate were determined by enzymatic analyses using the Wako

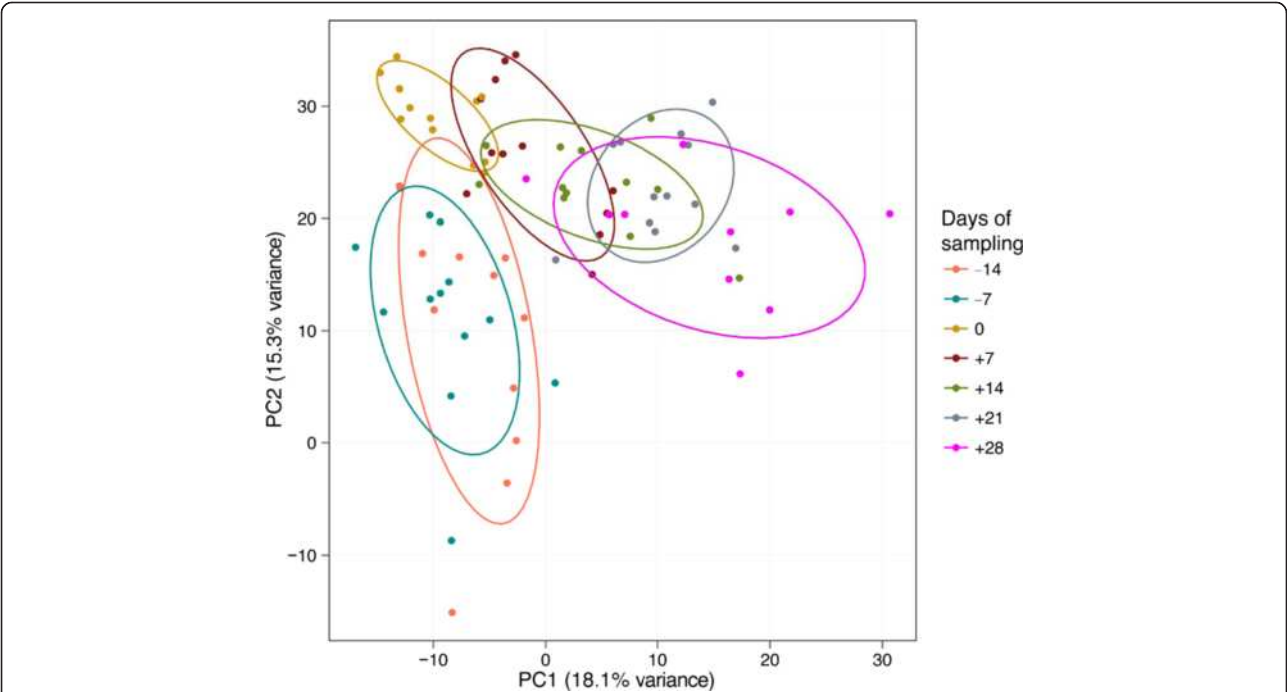


Fig. 4 Principal component analysis. Principal components were determined with all 579 detected masses of the 82 measured samples and arranged in 7 groups according to the time of sampling relative to the date of calving (-14 days to +28 days)

NEFA-HR (2) (Wako Chemicals GmbH, Neuss, Germany) and the β -Hydroxybutyrate LiquiColor® kit (Stanbio Laboratory, Boerne, TX, USA), respectively. Spectrophotometric measurements were performed for both NEFA and β -hydroxybutyrate, using a Cobas Mira S Chemistry Analyzer (Roche, Basel, Switzerland).

Lipid nomenclature

For the designation of lipids, the common standard lipid language described by the Lipidomics Gateway (<http://www.lipidmaps.org>, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes of Health) and by Schmelzer et al. (2007) was applied.

Chemicals and internal standards

All solvents were liquid chromatography-grade. Leucine-enkephalin was used as the lock mass at a concentration of 1 ng/ μ l in a solution of acetonitrile/water (50:50, v/v) supplemented with 0.1 % formic acid.

For the internal standards, an exogenous mixture of lipids was added to the organic solvent during the initial extraction step. These standards consisted of 1-heptadecanoyl-2-hydroxy-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (LPC 17:0/0:0), 1-nonadecanoyl-2-hydroxy-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (LPC 19:0/0:0), 1,2-dipentadecanoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine (PE 15:0/15:0), 1,2-diheptadecanoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphoethanolamine (PE 17:0/17:0), 1,2-dipentadecanoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phospho-(1'-*rac*-glycerol) sodium salt (PG 15:0/15:0), 1,2-diheptadecanoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phospho-*rac*-(1-glycerol) sodium salt (PG 17:0/17:0), 1,2-ditridecanoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (PC 13:0/13:0), 1,2-ditricosanoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (PC 23:0/23:0), 1,2-dinonadecanoyl-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine (PC 19:0/19:0) and 1,2-di-(3,7,11,15-tetramethylhexadecanoyl)-*sn*-glycero-3-phosphocholine [PC 16:0 (3me,7me,11me,15me)/16:0 (3me,7me,11me,15me)] purchased from Avanti Polar Lipids (Alabaster, AL, USA); 1,2,3-tripentadecanoylglycerol (TG 15:0/15:0/15:0) and 1,2,3-triheptadecanoylglycerol (TG 17:0/17:0/17:0) were from Sigma-Aldrich (Buchs, Switzerland). The concentration of internal standards (350 nM) was calculated relative to the final amount of organic solvent in the extraction tube.

Sample extraction

Lipids were extracted from bovine plasma following a published protocol (Matyash et al. 2008). The extraction was validated by the addition of internal standards. For that purpose, 127 μ l methanol was placed into 1.5-ml Eppendorf tubes and 23 μ l of the 10 μ M internal standard mixture was added (final concentration of 350 nM in the organic phase). A sample aliquot of 20 μ l was added to each tube and the mixtures vortexed for 10 s.

The mixtures were supplemented with 500 μ l of methyl-*tert*-butyl ether and incubated for 60 min at room temperature in a thermo shaker (Vaudaux-Eppendorf AG, Schönenbuch, Basel) at 800 rpm. Then, a phase separation was induced by adding 125 μ l of water and further vortexing. The samples were centrifuged for 10 min at 1000 g and 4 °C; 300 μ l of the upper (organic) phase containing the lipids and non-polar components were collected and transferred into a new tube. The organic phases were dried in a vacuum centrifuge (Savant Speed Vac Plus SC 110A, Savant Instruments Inc., Holbrook, NY, USA), dissolved in 300 μ l methanol and stored at -80 °C until measurements.

Table 1 Identified masses by tandem mass spectrometry

Class	Formula	m/z	Annotation	Ionization mode
lysoPC	C ₂₄ H ₅₀ NO ₇ P	496.341	LPC 16:0	[M + H] ⁺
	C ₂₆ H ₅₀ NO ₇ P	520.340	LPC 18:2	[M + H] ⁺
	C ₂₆ H ₅₂ NO ₇ P	522.355	LPC 18:1	[M + H] ⁺
	C ₂₈ H ₄₈ NO ₇ P	542.324	LPC 20:5	[M + H] ⁺
	C ₂₆ H ₄₈ NO ₇ P	518.324	LPC 18:3	[M + H] ⁺
PC	C ₄₂ H ₈₀ NO ₇ P	742.574	PC P-34:2	[M + H] ⁺
	C ₄₂ H ₈₄ NO ₈ P	762.599	PC 34:0	[M + H] ⁺
	C ₄₄ H ₇₈ NO ₇ P	764.551	PC P-36:5	[M + H] ⁺
	C ₄₄ H ₈₀ NO ₇ P	766.568	PC P-36:4	[M + H] ⁺
	C ₄₄ H ₇₆ NO ₈ P	778.537	PC 36:6	[M + H] ⁺
	C ₄₆ H ₉₀ NO ₈ P	816.645	PC 38:1	[M + H] ⁺
	C ₄₈ H ₉₀ NO ₈ P	840.642	PC 40:3	[M + H] ⁺
	C ₅₀ H ₈₈ NO ₈ P	862.620	PC 42:6	[M + H] ⁺
SM	C ₄₈ H ₉₁ N ₂ O ₆ P	773.649	SM 39:1	[M + H] ⁺
	C ₄₈ H ₉₁ N ₂ O ₆ P	823.665	SM 43:3	[M + H] ⁺
Fatty amides	C ₁₈ H ₃₃ NO	280.264	Linoleamide	[M + H] ⁺
	C ₂₀ H ₃₃ NO ₂	320.256	Anandamide	[M + H] ⁺
TG	C ₅₁ H ₉₂ O ₆	818.717	TG 48:3	[M + NH ₄] ⁺
	C ₅₁ H ₉₆ O ₆	822.753	TG 48:1	[M + NH ₄] ⁺
	C ₅₂ H ₉₆ O ₆	834.759	TG 49:2	[M + NH ₄] ⁺
	C ₅₂ H ₉₈ O ₆	836.771	TG 49:1	[M + NH ₄] ⁺
	C ₅₃ H ₉₄ O ₆	844.726	TG 50:4	[M + NH ₄] ⁺
	C ₅₃ H ₉₆ O ₆	846.751	TG 50:3	[M + NH ₄] ⁺
	C ₅₃ H ₉₈ O ₆	848.769	TG 50:2	[M + NH ₄] ⁺
	C ₅₄ H ₉₈ O ₆	860.772	TG 51:3	[M + NH ₄] ⁺
	C ₅₄ H ₁₀₀ O ₆	862.788	TG 51:2	[M + NH ₄] ⁺
	C ₅₄ H ₁₀₂ O ₆	864.801	TG 51:1	[M + NH ₄] ⁺
	C ₅₅ H ₉₈ O ₆	872.761	TG 52:4	[M + NH ₄] ⁺
	C ₅₅ H ₁₀₀ O ₆	874.785	TG 52:3	[M + NH ₄] ⁺
	C ₅₆ H ₁₀₂ O ₆	888.806	TG 53:3	[M + NH ₄] ⁺
	C ₅₇ H ₉₈ O ₆	896.779	TG 54:6	[M + NH ₄] ⁺
	C ₅₉ H ₁₀₂ O ₆	924.809	TG 56:6	[M + NH ₄] ⁺

Liquid chromatography

An Acquity UPLC (Waters, Milford, MA, USA) system was used for ultra-pressure chromatographic sample separations. The plasma extracts were injected as triplicates and in a random order onto a HSS T3 column (Waters, Milford, MA, 1.8- μ m particle, 100 \times 2.1 mm id) heated to 55 $^{\circ}$ C. The average column pressure was 7000 psi. A binary gradient of two solvent mixtures was used for elution. Eluent A consisted of acetonitrile and water (50:40, v/v) with 10 mM ammonium acetate; eluent B consisted of acetonitrile and isopropanol (10:90, v/v) with 10 mM ammonium acetate. Eluent A was used for weak needle washes, whereas isopropanol was used for strong needle washes. The flow rate was 0.4 ml/min and the injection volume 10 μ l. A linear gradient was performed for the sample analysis. The initial portion of the gradient was held at 60 % A and 40 % B. In the next 10 min, the composition was changed in a linearly ramped gradient (curve 6)–100 % B and held for 2 min. The system was switched back to the initial proportion (60 % A, 40 % B) and the column was equilibrated for 3 min. The total run time was 15 min.

Mass spectrometry

The UPLC inlet was coupled to a quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometer (SYNAPT G2 HDMS, Waters, MS Technologies Manchester, U.K.). Mass spectrometry

was carried out following the protocol of Castro-Perez and Kamphorst (2010), whereby electrospray ionization (ESI) was employed in the positive and negative mode. A capillary voltage of 3 kV and cone voltage of 30 V were used for both polarities. The desolvation source conditions involved desolvation gas at 700 L/h and a temperature of 400 $^{\circ}$ C. The mass range during acquisition was 50–1200 Da and the signals were acquired in the centroid mode. Leucine-enkephalin was used as internal reference in each measurement.

During data acquisition, the first quadrupole was operated in a wide band RF mode, such that all ions were able to enter the T-wave collision cell. In this cell, two acquisition functions were applied. The first function with 5 eV resulted in non-fragmented ion molecules while the second function used a collision energy ramp of 20–30 eV to generate fragmented ions (MS^E method). Argon gas was used for collision-induced dissociation. Using this interleaved acquisition, fragmented and non-fragmented ions could be used for quantification and initial ion identification. For final ion identification, a tandem mass spectrometry (MS/MS) method was applied by setting the energy ramp for collision-induced dissociation at 15–40 eV. The fragmentation pattern resulting from each parental mass was identified using the mass spectrometry database provided online the Lipidomics Gateway (<http://www.lipidmaps.org>, National Institute of General Medical Sciences, National Institutes of Health).

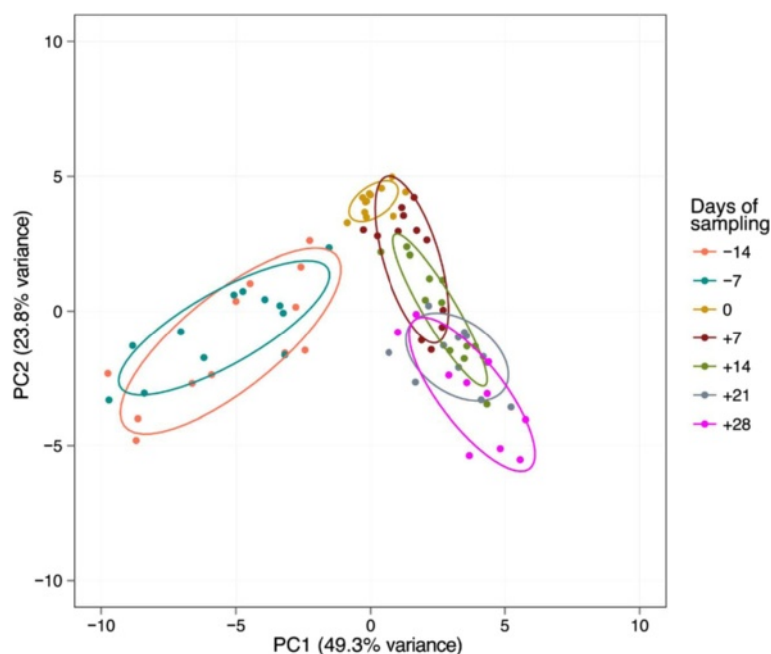


Fig. 5 Principal component analysis. Principal components were re-calculated focusing on the 32 identified masses and arranged in 7 groups according to the time of sampling relative to the date of calving (–14 days to +28 days)

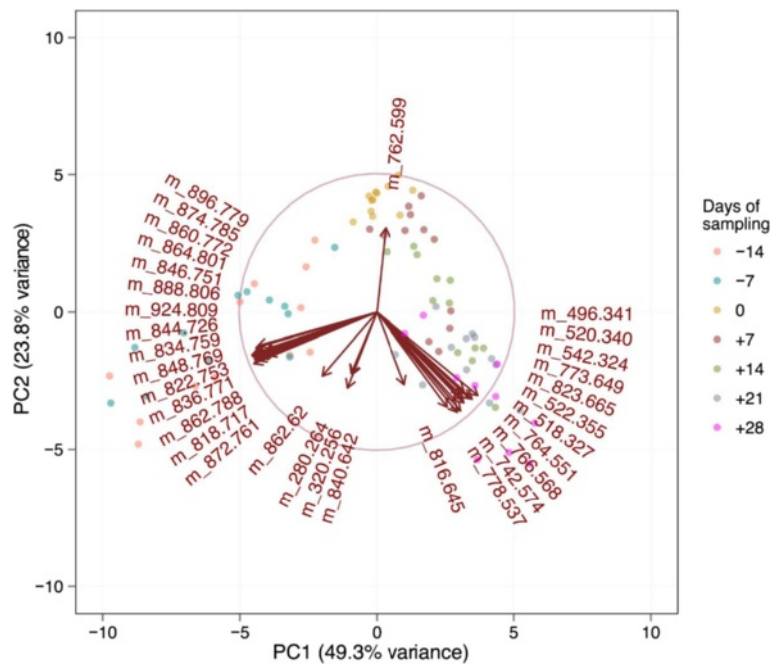


Fig. 6 Plot of the variable factors. Values were extracted from the principal component analysis obtained with 32 identified masses. The time of sampling is indicated relative to the date of calving (-14 days to +28 days)

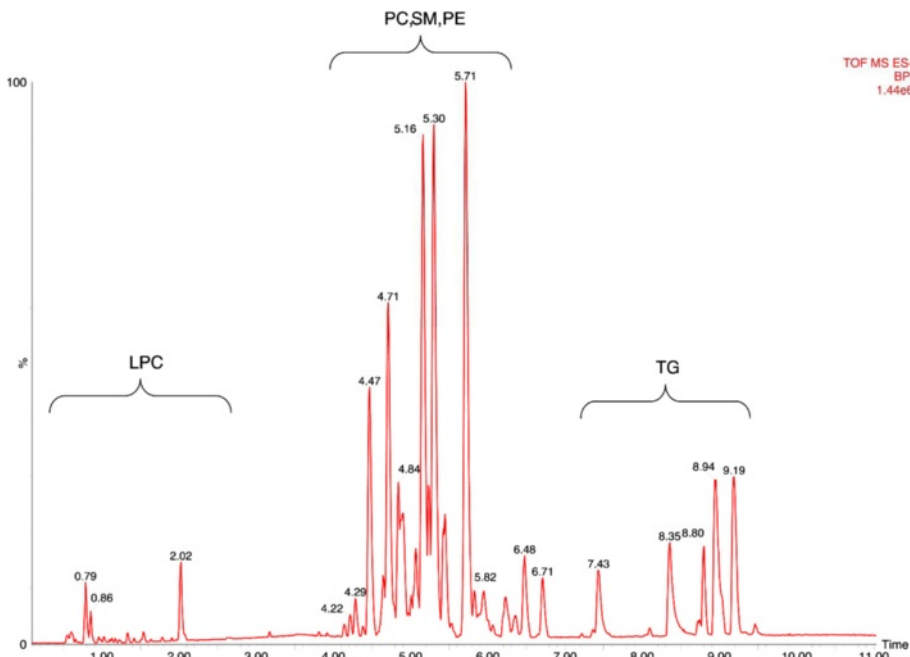


Fig. 7 Ultra-pressure liquid chromatogram. This chromatographic profile of a representative sample demonstrates the distinct elution windows of different lipid classes identified by mass spectrometry. LPC, lyso-phosphatidylcholines; PC, phosphatidylcholines; SM, sphingomyelins; PE, phosphoethanolamines; TG, triacylglycerides

Data analysis

Descriptive statistics of the concentrations of NEFA and -hydroxybutyrate was performed using graphpad GraphPad Prism 6 (Graph Pad Software, La Jolla, CA, USA). The open source program MZmine (<http://mzmine.sourceforge.net>; Project GNU free software foundation, Boston, USA) was used for automatic alignment, denoising, deconvolution and extraction of peaks (Pluskal et al. 2010). All data were standardized using exogenous standards. The follow-up statistics were performed with the open source program R (R_Core_Team R Foundation for Statistical Computing 2014) and GraphPad Prism 6.

Results

A total of 12 multiparous cows of the Holstein Frisian breed, kept in the same farm, were tested for changes in

the blood plasma lipidome occurring during the peripartal transition phase. The selected cows were aged between 3 and 12 years (mean age: 5 ± 2.6 years) and undergoing their 2nd to 10th lactation (mean number of lactations 3 ± 2.3). The mean dry period lasted 64 ± 14.27 days. The animals were clinically healthy at the beginning of the study, but the histologic findings by means of liver biopsies taken four weeks after calving showed that only one animal remained completely devoid of fatty degeneration of hepatocytes; 7 cows displayed a mild and 4 cows a moderate degree of lipid deposition in hepatocytes. Importantly, however, none of these animals developed clinical symptoms of fatty liver disease although several cows experienced other health problems after parturition including hypocalcemia ($n = 7$), retained placenta with subsequent metritis ($n = 2$), mastitis ($n = 1$), and lameness ($n = 4$). Accordingly, the overall body

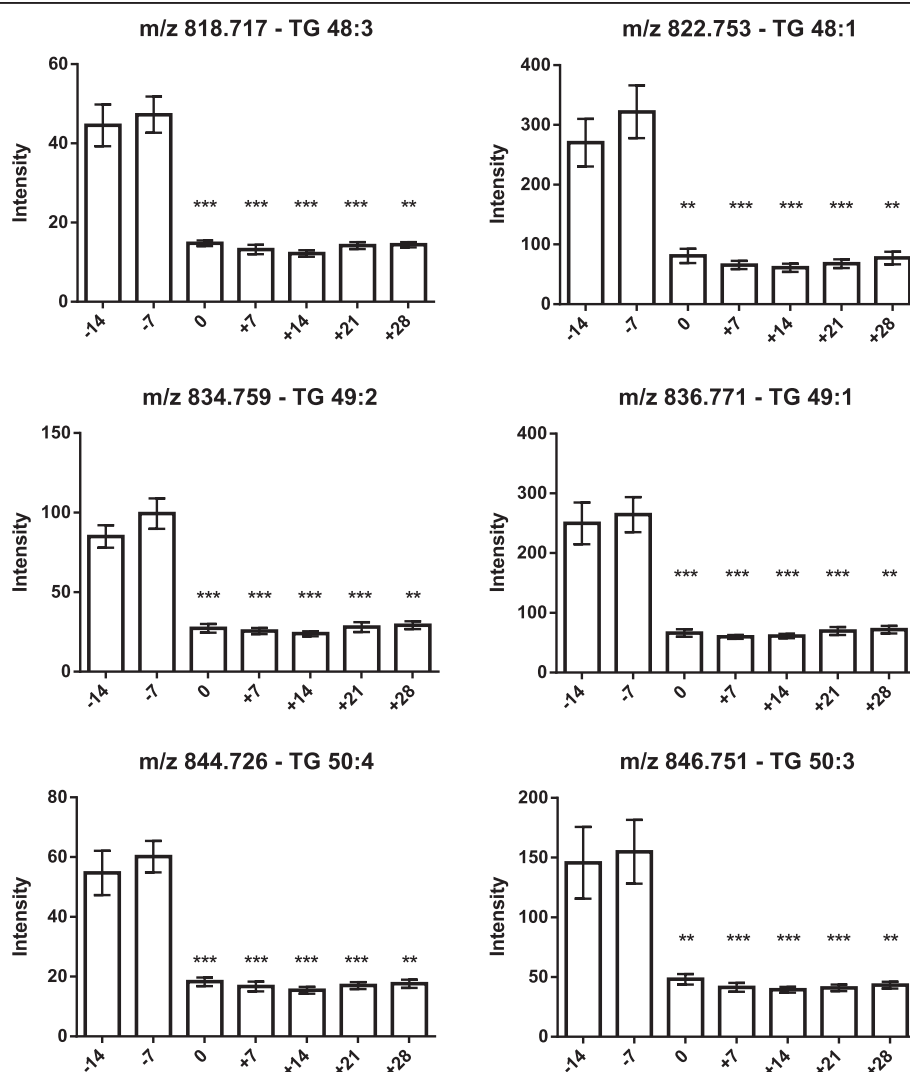


Fig. 8 Plasma concentration of triacylglycerides (TG 48:3, TG 48:1, TG 49:2, TG 49:1, TG 50:4 and TG 50:3) in the 12 transition period cows. The time of sampling is indicated relative to the date of calving. Mean values \pm SEM; ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ compared to triacylglyceride concentrations at the beginning of the study (day -14)

condition score of the 12 cows deteriorated slightly with progression of the transition period (Fig. 1).

Clinical chemistry analysis

Blood samples were obtained ante partum (on days -14 and -7) on the day of calving and post partum (on days +7, +14, +21 and +28). The blood plasma concentration of NEFAs increased from low values before calving (for example 360 ± 190 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ on day -7) to significantly higher values post partum, reaching a maximum at day +7 (770 ± 160 $\mu\text{mol/l}$). These NEFA concentrations remained at high levels until at least day +28 (Fig. 2). The plasma concentrations of -hydroxybutyrate displayed some variability among the individual cows. However, a trend of increasing -hydroxybutyrate levels

as the transition period progressed could be detected with significantly higher concentrations in the plasma post partum (for example 1814 ± 1407 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ on day +28) compared to the samples taken ante partum (for example 632 ± 299 $\mu\text{mol/l}$ on day -14) (Fig. 3).

Plasma lipidome analysis

The lipid composition of plasma samples obtained at the different time points were compared by liquid chromatography coupled to quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry. This analysis yielded over 500 masses detected in the positive ion mode, and over 200 masses in the negative ion mode, representing lipids and other non-polar metabolites. To illustrate the differences in the lipidome profile at different stages of the transition period, from

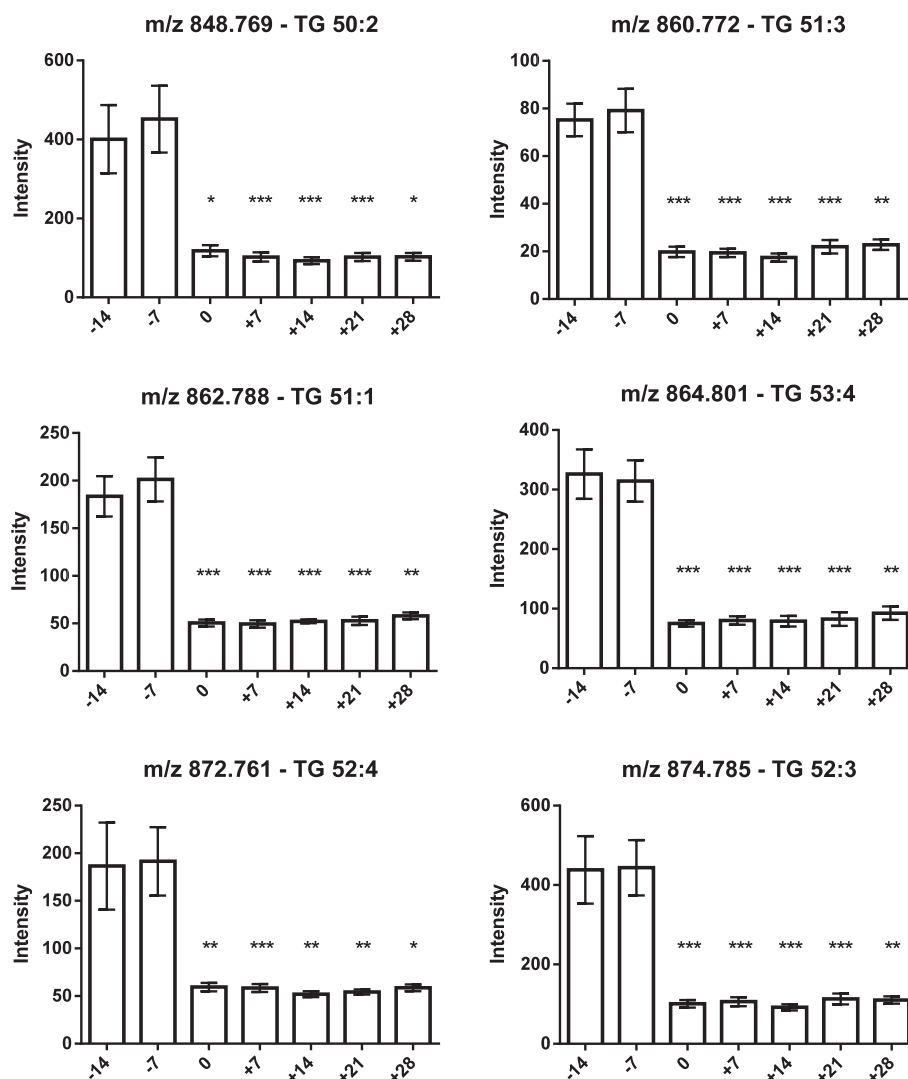


Fig. 9 Plasma concentration of triacylglycerides (TG 50:2, TG 51:3, TG 51:1, TG 53:4, TG 52:4 and TG 52:3) in the 12 transition period cows. The time of sampling is indicated relative to the date of calving. Mean values \pm SEM; * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ compared to the values at the beginning of the study (day -14)

14 days ante partum to 28 days post partum, the multivariate data were subjected to principal component analysis (PCA), which is an unsupervised clustering method that provides an overview of the results by reducing the dimensionality of complex findings. The principal components of the data acquired in the positive ion mode were graphically plotted as a score plot (Fig. 4), thus revealing that the samples from each time point cluster together forming distinguishable groups. Instead, the masses acquired in the negative ion mode did not show any such clustering (data not shown).

The data of 40 masses that best correlate with the principal component 1 (PC1), and collections of 20 masses that each correlate best with the principal components 2 and 3 (PC2 and PC3) were extracted. These 80 masses accounted for all the observed separation between the seven time points in the PCA score plot. Due to duplicate representations of the same masses in the different PCs, finally 62 masses were selected for further investigation. From these, 32 masses could be identified by tandem mass spectrometry (Table 1). The score plot was then replicated using the data of these 32 identified masses, yielding a closer clustering of the samples obtained from individual time points (Fig. 5). An additional vector plot of the variables evidenced the particular contribution of each of the 32 identified masses to the overall

separation between the different time points around parturition (Fig. 6).

As the next step, the lipids responsible for this separation were characterized and quantified. In Fig. 7, the chromatographic retention time windows of lipid classes are indicated to illustrate how their classification is simplified by the respective position in the elution profile (Ogiso et al. 2008). One class of lipids that discriminates between the different time points around parturition consisted of triacylglycerides (TGs), including TG 48:3, TG 48:1, TG 49:2, TG 49:1, TG 50:4, TG 50:3, TG 50:2, TG 51:3, TG 51:2, TG 51:1, TG 52:4, TG 52:3, TG 53:3, TG 54:6 and TG 56:6. All these TGs displayed high plasma levels in cows before calving but, on the day of parturition, their levels dropped instantaneously and remained low for up to 28 days post partum (Figs. 8, 9 and 10). Lyso-phosphatidylcholine (LPC) and phosphatidylcholine (PC) levels, in contrast, increased progressively post partum. This increment was significant for LPC 16:0, LPC 18:3, LPC 18:2, LPC 18:1, LPC 20:5, PC P-34:2, PC P-36:5, PC P-36:4 and PC 36:6 (Figs 11 and 12). In addition, the sphingomyelins SM 39:1 and 43:3 were increased post partum in the same manner as described for phosphatidylcholines (Fig. 13). There is an intriguing although not statistically significant drop of PC levels at the day of parturition. It should be noted

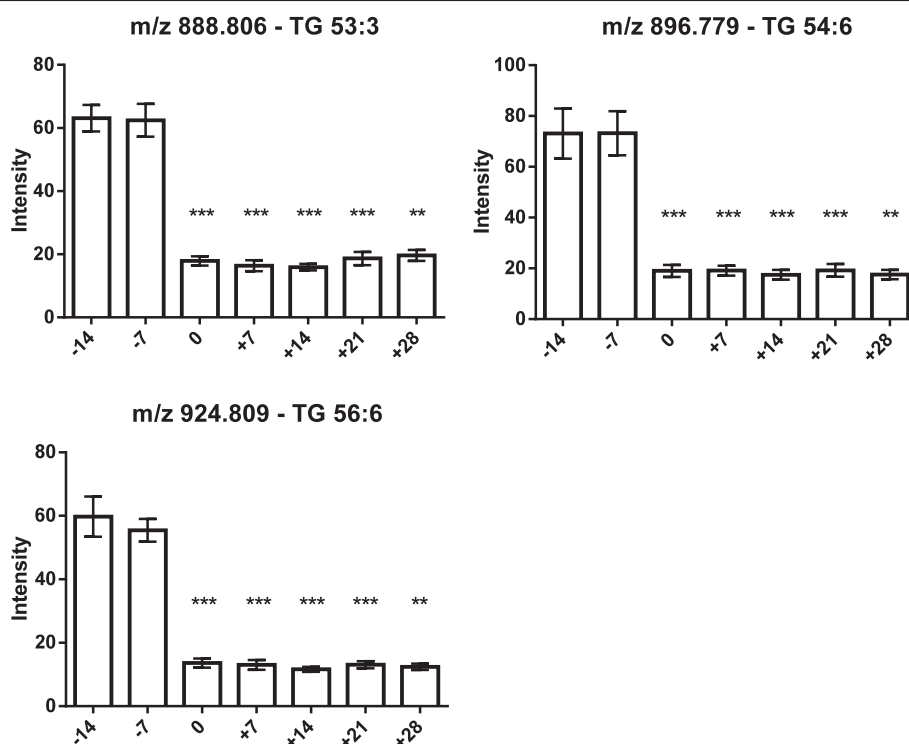


Fig. 10 Plasma concentration of triacylglycerides (TG 53:3, TG 54:6 and TG 56:6) in the 12 transition period cows. The time of sampling is indicated relative to the date of calving. Mean values \pm SEM; * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ compared to the values at the beginning of the study (day -14)

that not all identified phosphatidylcholines showed this same pattern of increased concentrations post partum compared to ante partum. In the case PC 38:1, PC 40:3 and PC 42:6, there was first a drop in plasma levels from day -14 to calving, followed by a slow recovery post partum (Fig. 14). For PC 34:0, we observed an exceptionally sharp increase at the day of calving followed by a progressive reduction to reach the starting level measured at the beginning of the study (Fig. 14). Finally, we also identified the two fatty acid amides linoleamide and anandamide, whose plasma levels are transiently depressed only at the time of calving (Fig. 15).

Discussion

During the transition from pregnancy to lactation, dairy cows experience a challenging period with increasing

energy requirements for maintenance, fetal growth in late pregnancy, mammary tissue remodeling and early lactation (Herdt 2000; Esposito et al. 2014). Despite the enhanced nutritional demands, this period coincides with a reduction in dry matter intake (Ingvarsen and Andersen 2000). The resulting negative energy balance is considered a normal occurrence in dairy cows after calving (McArt et al. 2013), but only animals poorly adapting to these changing physiologic conditions are at risk of developing various production disorders.

Several potential biomarkers have already been evaluated for their ability to predict which cows are at risk of diseases related to the transition period. Most tested parameters reflect the negative energy balance and the rate of hepatic fatty acid oxidation, which can be demonstrated by measuring NEFAs and β -hydroxybutyrate,

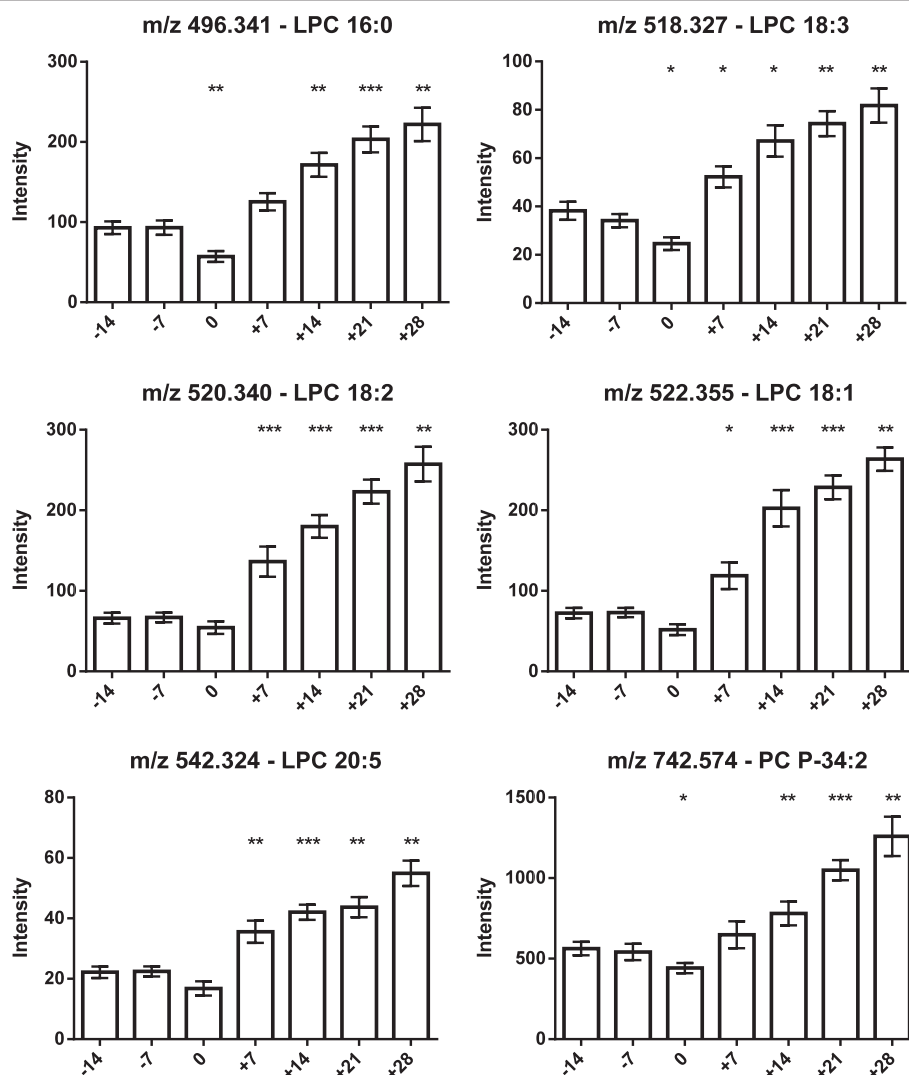


Fig. 11 Plasma concentration of lyso-phosphatidylcholines (LPC 16:0, LPC 18:3, LPC 18:2, LPC 18:1 and LPC 20:5) and phosphatidylcholines (PC P-34:2) in the 12 transition period cows. The time of sampling is indicated relative to the date of calving. Mean values \pm SEM; * P < 0.05, ** P < 0.01 and *** P < 0.001 compared to the values at the beginning of the study (day -14)

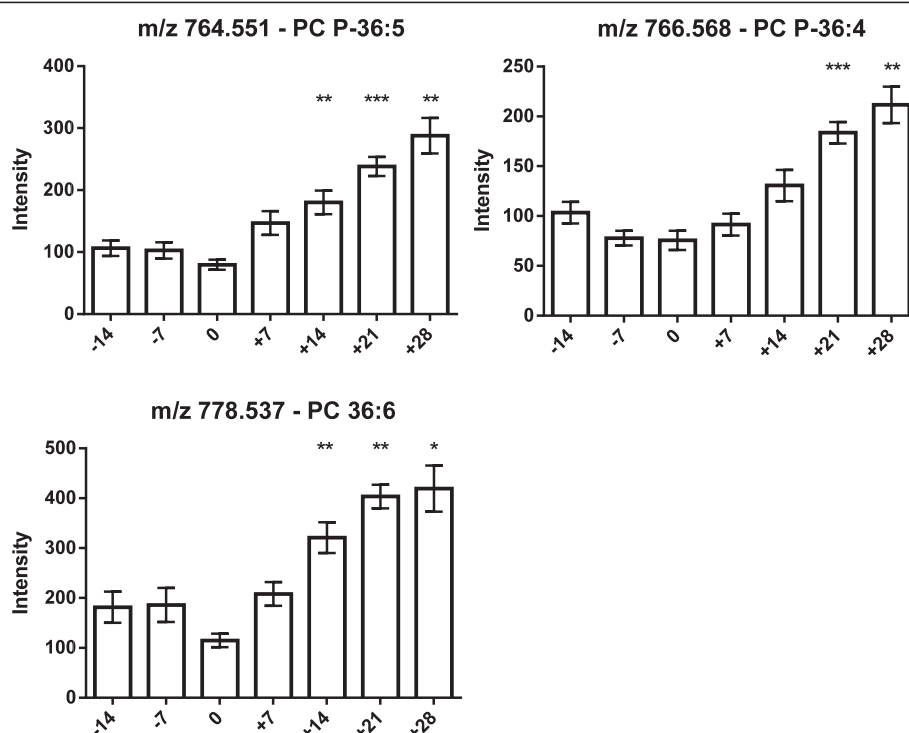


Fig. 12 Plasma concentration of phosphatidylcholines (PC P-36:5, PC P-36:4 and PC 36:6) in the 12 transition period cows. The time of sampling is indicated relative to the date of calving. Mean values \pm SEM; * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ compared to the values at the beginning of the study (day -14)

respectively. Increased concentrations of these metabolites ante partum have been associated with higher odds of displaced abomasum, poor lactation and reduced fertility (Chapinal et al. 2012; Ospina et al. 2010). However, there is an urgent need for a non-invasive and accurate test to diagnose early alterations in the lipid metabolism leading to fatty liver disease. For that specific purpose, we used a large-scale and untargeted metabolomic approach, based on high-resolution quadrupole time-of-flight mass spectrometry, to analyze the physiologic lipidome of healthy dairy cows. Since metabolic profiles begin to

change by the end of gestation (Holtenius et al. 2003; Bos-saert et al. 2008), this investigation focused on a period of 6 weeks around parturition. There was no overt effect of age on lipid metabolism across the 12 cows of this study.

As expected (Ospina, P a et al. 2010; McArt, Jessica a a et al. 2013), the tested animals responded to their negative energy balance by mobilizing large amounts of body fat, leading to increased NEFA concentrations in plasma starting from the day of calving (Fig. 2). Similarly, -hydroxybutyrate levels in plasma increased post partum (Fig. 3) as a marker of lipid catabolism. In

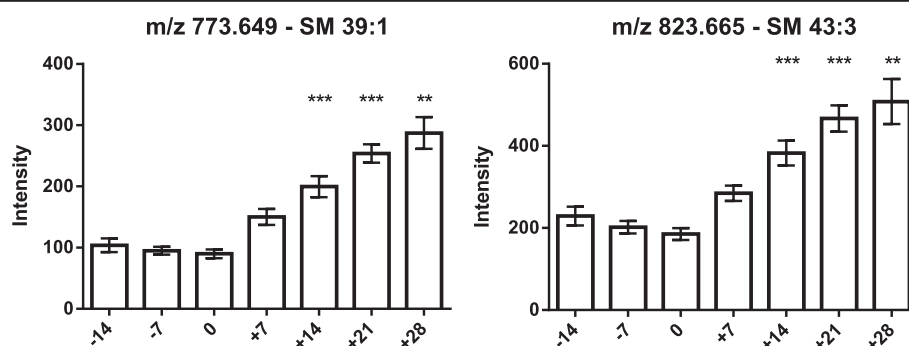


Fig. 13 Plasma concentration of sphingomyelins (SM 39:1 and SM 43:3) in the 12 transition period cows. The time of sampling is indicated relative to the date of calving. Mean values \pm SEM; ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ compared to the values at the beginning of the study (day -14)

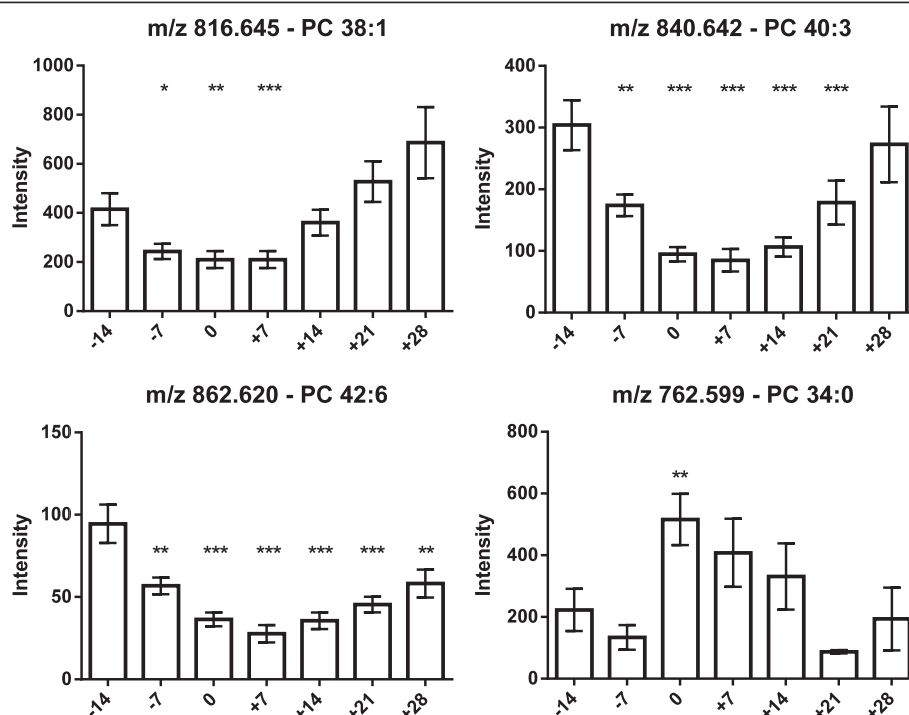


Fig. 14 Plasma concentration of phosphatidylcholines (PC 38:1, PC 40:3, PC 42:6 and PC 34:0) in the 12 transition period cows. The time of sampling is indicated relative to the date of calving. Mean values \pm SEM; * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ compared to the values at the beginning of the study (day -14)

parallel, the overall lipidome profile changed abruptly on the day of calving with further intriguing adaptations post partum (Fig. 5). Our large-scale approach demonstrates that two main lipid classes undergo significant shifts in their plasma concentration during the transition period of dairy cows, i.e., triacylglycerides and phospholipids. The 15 unequivocally identified triacylglycerides were all characterized by a sharply reduced plasma concentration on the day of calving and post partum compared to ante partum values (see for example Fig. 8). This observation reflects the suddenly enhanced energy requirement and is in agreement with previous studies

(Van den Top et al. 2005; Kessler et al. 2014). In contrast, the plasma concentration of the vast majority of the identified phospholipids (five lyso-phosphatidylcholines, four phosphatidylcholines and two sphingomyelins) increased steadily with progression of early lactation post partum (see for example Fig. 12). A common feature of these phospholipids is their requirement for the secretion of hepatic triacylglycerides as VLDL particles, indicating that a reduced level of phosphatidylcholines and other phospholipids may directly cause an excessive accumulation of triacylglycerides in the liver (Artegoitia et al. 2014; Côté et al. 2014). The transient drop of phosphatidylcholine

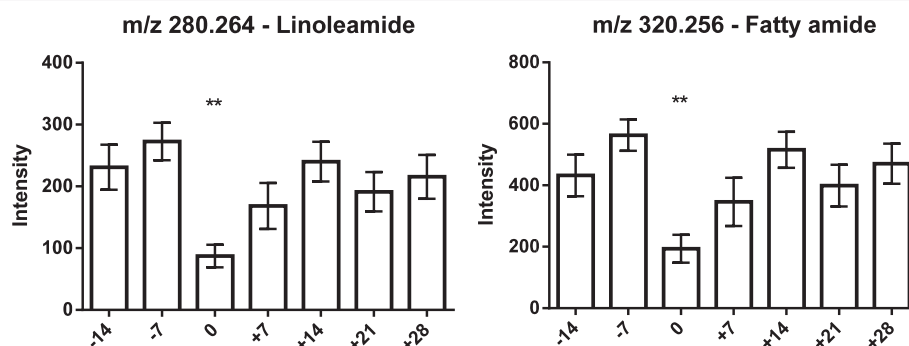


Fig. 15 Plasma concentration of fatty acid amides in the 12 transition period cows. The time of sampling is indicated relative to the date of calving. Mean values \pm SEM; ** $P < 0.01$ and *** $P < 0.001$ compared to the values at the beginning of the study (day -14)

levels at the day of parturition may be due to a sudden increase of phospholipase activity in order to gain energy from PCs (Jacobs et al. 2013). In addition to insufficient hepatic VLDL secretion, the drop in triacylglycerides and concomitant rise of phosphatidylcholines around parturition can be due to an increase in mammary lipoprotein lipase activity as reported by Van den Top et al. (2005).

Further studies are now required to confirm a causal relationship between reduced phospholipid concentrations and fatty liver disease in dairy cows. On that line, we recently reported that dairy cows affected by fatty liver disease during the transition period display lower levels of phosphatidylcholines and sphingomyelins in their blood plasma than control animals (Imhasly et al. 2014). Thus, the abnormal decline of certain specific phosphatidylcholines and sphingomyelins could be regarded as a promising biomarker indicative of fatty liver disease. Conversely, dietary supplementation of biochemical precursors of phosphatidylcholines and sphingomyelins may help to prevent the occurrence of fatty liver disease in dairy cows. Additionally, it should be tested if direct intravenous infusion of missing phosphatidylcholines and sphingomyelins may serve as a new therapeutic strategy for the management of animals affected by severe-grade fatty liver disease.

Conclusion

In the present study, a new lipidomic approach was used to demonstrate adaptations in the lipid metabolism to high energy demands, during the transition period. With this approach, using multivariate statistics and tandem mass spectrometry, we identified 32 masses, discriminating between time points, during the transition period. Most intriguing was the alteration in phosphatidylcholines, which can be linked to altered VLDL formation, which is a key factor in the pathogenesis of fatty liver disease. This newly identified shift in phospholipid composition delivers a potential biomarker to detect aberrant metabolic pathways in transition cows and provides insights into how to prevent and treat associated disorders. Future studies with larger animal groups will be needed, to validate the potential new biomarkers.

Abbreviations

NEFA: Non-esterified fatty acid; VLDL: Very low density lipoprotein; MTBE: Methyl-*tert* butyl ether; UPLC: Ultra-performance liquid chromatography; ESI: Electrospray ionization; MS/MS: Tandem mass spectrometry; PCA: Principal component analysis; TG: Triacylglycerid; LPC: Lyso-phosphatidylcholine; PC: phosphatidylcholine.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no potential competing interests to disclose.

Authors' contributions

CG and HN initiated and organized the study. CG and CB were responsible for sample collection, SI, CB, and LN participated in lipidomics analysis, SI, HN, and CG participated in identification, statistical evaluation and biological

interpretation, MR was responsible for assessment of liver biopsies, SI and CG drafted the manuscript, which was read and approved by all authors.

Authors' information

Not applicable

Acknowledgements

The lipidomic platform is supported by a grant from the Bundesamt für Landwirtschaft (BLW) and the Bundesamt für Lebensmittelsicherheit und Veterinärwesen (BLV). The project was also supported by the "Forschungskredit" of the University of Zurich (grant 8873).

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Received: 12 February 2015 Accepted: 28 September 2015

Published online: 07 October 2015

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